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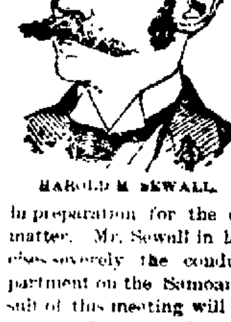
The Samoan Question.

It is Soon to Be Considered By the United States Senate.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

A Full History of the Case of the Present Disturbance as Learned From Consul General Sewall By the Senate Sub-Committee on Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The senate committee on foreign relations will soon hold a meeting, when it is expected the Samoan question will be taken up and discussed at length, with a view to making an immediate report to the senate. Printed copies of the testimony of Consul General Sewall have been placed in the hands of the members of the full committee in preparation for the consideration of the matter. Mr. Sewall in his testimony criticises severely the conduct of the state department on the Samoan question. The result of this meeting will probably be the report to the senate of a resolution condemnatory of the attitude and non-action of the state department.



HAROLD M. SEWALL.

From conversations with members of the committee and others, the United Press is able to give a full synopsis of the testimony of Consul General Sewall, which will probably be made public to-morrow. Mr. Sewall was before the sub-committee of the foreign relations committee four times. In his examination Mr. Sewall testified at length to the situation of the islands, their commercial value, etc. Then, quoting from the report made by Mr. Bates, of Delaware, commissioner of the United States to the Samoan islands, he told of the status before he went out as consul general in June, 1887. Of the character of the natives, he said they were a peaceable, law-abiding people and all Christians, and he bore testimony to the excellent work of the missionaries on the island. He said further, that the natives of the islands were very favorably impressed with the attitude of the United States toward their country when the existing treaty was negotiated, and he expressed regret that the treaty should ever have been negotiated, since, as he said, the attitude of the United States toward them had not been maintained and they had been made to suffer for it.

Mr. Sewall quoted extensively from correspondence between him and the state department from the time of his arrival, showing that the British consul had been acting with the Germans for three years, and he expressed the opinion freely that there was an arrangement between the two governments by which Great Britain was to keep her hands off in this fight. His understanding, he said, had always been that the German government under this arrangement, was to take possession of Samoa, the British government of the Tonga islands and that eventually Great Britain was to come into possession of Hawaii. He said he believed that if these operations were not checked they would soon extend to Hawaii, which is to be the northern resting place of the cable between Van Couver and New Zealand.

When he arrived in Samoa, Mr. Sewall said, he found the rebellion encouraged by the Germans, while the Samoans had been assured by the representatives of the United States that they would be protected by this government, and they had remained quiet in the belief that this protection would be afforded them. On the day after his arrival, Mr. Sewall said, he received a dispatch from the state department instructing him to advise the natives not to resort to force, as the treaty powers were endeavoring to obtain a native government for Samoa. When this dispatch was shown to the Samoans they seemed much impressed.

Malietoa, Mr. Sewall said, was ready to put down the insurrection, but Mr. Sewall sought to impress upon him the significance of the fact that the United States gave assurance that the long-promised conference was taking place, or would take place. Mr. Sewall also told him of the assurance that Mr. Bayard had given him orally before his departure. These oral instructions consisted in an expression of disapproval that he (Sewall) should have said that he approved the action of Consul Greenbaum in raising the United States flag in Samoa, and an assurance that he (Sewall) might contradict in any way he chose, the report that German action to take control, would meet with the acquiescence of the secretary of state and the government of the United States.

It was with the understanding that the United States claimed a joint right in the settlement of Samoan affairs, and that nothing would be done that would be lasting without the knowledge and consent of this government, that Malietoa refrained from putting down the insurrection. Mr. Sewall said that his action in thus dissuading Malietoa was of the greatest possible assistance to the Germans. When the time came he was unable to fulfill his promise given in the name of his government. One month after his promise was made a demand was made on Malietoa by the Germans for $13,000, and before the king could consult his chiefs the German forces had taken possession and installed in power Tamasese and Brandeis, the men whose lives had been saved by the intercession of the government of the United States. Mr. Sewall said he believed this plan of action was decided on more than three years before, and had for its ultimate object the installation of Germany in possession of the island.

In explanation of his authority for restoring Malietoa, whose name was not mentioned in the dispatch from Secretary Bayard, Mr. Sewall stated that he was informed by the secretary before his departure from Washington that he was to treat only with Malietoa. The demand for $13,000 was made on the ground of thefts from German plantations and injuries done some Germans in a drunken brawl with the Samoans. In addition to the money indemnity to be paid, the Samoans were ordered to make an abject apology, or to translate the phrase more literally, to "crawl on their bellies." Mr. Sewall explained that this form of apology was looked upon as a disgrace to the entire family and posterity of a Samoan.

When Tamasese had taken hold, Mr. Sewall said, notices were posted in the German language announcing that martial law had been proclaimed, and that a man who was challenged by the sentries and who did not stop would be shot dead. This proclamation Mr. Sewall had to translate into English for the protection of the American residents. After the declaration of war by Germany, the Samoan secretary of state made an appeal to Mr. Sewall under the fifth clause of the treaty, which is as follows:

"Article V.—If unhappily any differences should have arisen, or shall hereafter arise between the Samoan government and any other government in amity with the United States, the government of the latter will employ its good offices for the purpose of adjusting those differences upon a satisfactory and solid foundation."

An application was made by Mr. Sewall to the German consul, who said that he would not guarantee that Malietoa would not be asked to sign away his sovereignty if he gave himself up. This information was sent to Malietoa, who returned the proposition. Malietoa retired to the hills after the installment of Tamasese, and for three weeks he continued to send to the English and American consulates to ask about the conference which Mr. Sewall had assured him was in progress. Before he came in and surrendered himself he wrote a letter to Mr. Sewall, in which he said that if he signed any paper surrendering his sovereignty it would be under compulsion.

Mr. Sewall stated that he had personal knowledge that the printing of the proclamation issued by Tamasese and countersigned by Brandeis was paid for by the Germans. In answer to questions Mr. Sewall said that in his instructions from the state department, just before his departure for Samoa a month ago, it was stated that the German government was indifferent who was king. He was informed, however, that the new German consul at Samoa had said that he would recognize only Tamasese.

Mr. Sewall described at length the indignities to which Americans had been subjected. The Germans, he said, had closed the municipal court and the jurisdiction in cases against Germans was with the German consul only. The Americans, he said, had received no notice previous to the declaration of war. No American, he said, could speak to a native without placing that native under suspicion.

At the last hearing Mr. Sewall's attention was called to the correspondence recently sent to the senate by the president. He said that before his departure he had endeavored to keep the natives quiet, but it was evident when he left that some such outbreak as was related in these dispatches would occur. He read a private letter from Mr. Moore, the leading American trader, whose land had been seized by the German trading firm, who wrote to Mr. Sewall that Brandeis was said to be keeping a black book, that he spent his time devising new modes of punishment, and that the island would become a great slaughter pen if the Germans ever came into full control of the island.

Mr. Sewall supplemented this letter with a description of the pitiable condition of the American citizens in Samoa, many of whom had married natives, and who were even now, as he expressed it, at the mercy of a German adventurer. When asked by the committee what effect the recent action of the government in sending another war vessel to Samoa would have on the Germans, Mr. Sewall replied that the instructions of this government to Admiral Kimberly were the ordinary instructions, that the Germans knew the limited authority they gave and that under these instructions the representatives of the United States cannot reach the real cause of the trouble at all.

The testimony of Mr. Sewall was taken by a sub-committee, consisting of Senator Frye, chairman; Senator Dolph and Senator Morgan. The investigation was instigated by Senator Frye, who introduced the resolution under which the committee is acting.

ARREST OF A SILK WEAVER

Who is Wanted in England for Extensive Forgeries.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 23.—Thomas Barton, a silk weaver, who is wanted in Macclesfield, England for extensive forgeries, was arrested yesterday by a Pinkerton detective and Inspector Jarvis, of Scotland Yard. While in England, Barton, who was co-trustee with his mother under his father's will, committed extensive forgeries of transfers of London & Northwestern railway stock, which he easily did by having in his possession, as trustee, the scrip certificates of that stock.

He was thus enabled to forge his mother's name to various deeds of transfer to the value of $100,000. After committing the forgeries, he came to this country and resided at several places here and in Canada. Detectives tracked him, and finally he was located here and arrested.

Probable Important Arrest.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 23.—"Dutch Alonzo," a celebrated crook, thought to have been implicated in the murder of Detective Hulligan at Ravenna, O., and who fled to Europe with Pat Hanley and Eddie Guerin, after the deed, is under arrest at Indianapolis on suspicion of being implicated in a recent bank sneak there. He is wanted here for a heavy diamond robbery two years ago, but the jewelers robbed will not prosecute, as Alonzo's friends have made good their loss. Inspector Byrne's book says Alonzo is doing ten years in Spain for robbery, but his sudden appearance in this country confirms a rumor that it is Hanley who is imprisoned, as Hanley has mysteriously disappeared from criminal circles.

School Building Burned.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan 23.—The Waukegan central and high school building was burned last evening with a loss of $22,000. The cause is supposed to be from a defective flue or some defect in the heating apparatus. It was insured for about $15,000.

Forced to Eat Rat Poison.

MECHANICSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 23.—The seventeen-year-old daughter of Joe Weeks, colored, forced four of her younger sisters to eat rat poison. Two of them have died and the others suffered terribly. The girl admits the crime.

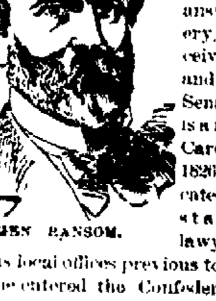
U.S. Senators Elected

Several State Legislatures Select Their Representatives.

RESULT OF THE BALLOTS.

North Carolina Selects Senator Ransom to a Fourth Term—Senator Harris Re-Elected in the Tennessee Legislature. Senator Plumb to Succeed Himself. Result of Other Elections.

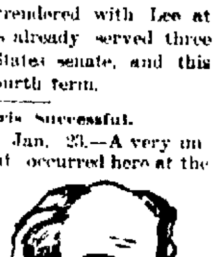
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 23.—Each house of the legislature balloted for United States senator. The Democrats nominated Matt W. Ransom and the Republicans Oliver H. Dockery. Ransom received 113 votes and Dockery 44. Senator Ransom is a native of North Carolina, born in 1826. He was educated in his own state, became a lawyer, and held various local offices previous to the civil war. Then he entered the Confederate army and passed up through various promotions to the rank of major general. He continued in the army of Northern Virginia till the end of the civil war, and surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. He has already served three terms in the United States senate, and this election is for the fourth term.



GEN. RANSOM.

Senator Harris Successful.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 23.—A very important National event occurred here at the state capital yesterday in the selection of a United States senator. Isham G. Harris, who is the present incumbent, was placed in nomination by the Democrats, while the Republicans nominated Hon. L. C. Houk. Both houses voted separately and resulted in all the Democrats of both houses voting for Senator Harris, and the Republicans for Mr. Houk. The legislature will meet in joint session to declare Harris elected.



SENATOR HARRIS.

Elected For a Third Term.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The two branches of the state legislature voted separately for United States senator. In the house John R. McPherson, Democrat, received 32 votes, and William J. Sewell, Republican, 28. In the senate McPherson received 11 votes and Sewell 10. A joint session of the legislature will be held, when McPherson's election will be formally announced. McPherson is the first United States senator from this state to be elected for a third term.

Senator Plumb His Own Successor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 23.—The election of United States senator took place yesterday and Preston B. Plumb was chosen as his own successor. He received the full Republican vote in both the house and senate. The one Democratic senator and the four Democratic members of the house declined to vote, thus giving Senator Plumb the unanimous vote of both houses, the first time a senator was ever given a unanimous vote in Kansas.

A Hot Fight Expected.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23.—At 12:30 o'clock the senate took a vote on senators. The Democrats and anti-Washburn men refrained from voting, the result being that Washburn received 24 votes; Knute Nelson, 1; Eugene M. Wilson, of Minneapolis 2. This vote cuts but a little figure, and the fight will occur in the joint session just the same.

Senator Dolph Re-Elected.

SALEM, Ore., Jan 23.—A majority of votes in both branches of the legislature were given for the re-election of United States Senator Dolph. The formal election will be made in a joint session.

Re-Elected Without Opposition.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 23.—The senate and house re-elected Hon. Richard Coke United States senator without opposition. The two houses will meet in joint session to cast the ballot.

Murderer Hawes Arraigned.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23.—Dick Hawes was arraigned in court yesterday to answer to the charge of murdering his wife and daughter. He pleaded not guilty. There are two indictments, one charging that on December 1 Hawes killed his wife and daughter, May, and on the 5th his daughter Irene. Hawes is nervous and pale. His attorneys will make an effort to secure a continuance, on the ground of local prejudice making a fair trial impossible. The hearing goes over until next Monday.

Death of a Prominent Boston Man.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—James Winston, an old-time labor advocate, Greenbacker, temperance reformer and veteran in the late war, died here yesterday, aged sixty-six. He was born in Ireland and took an active part in the land league struggle. He was the author of several works on reform subjects, among them a treatise on money, which work was widely distributed among students of the financial question. He leaves a wife and three children.

The Deadly Epidemic at Denver.

OMAHA, Jan. 23.—A letter has been received here by a prominent business man from a friend in Denver, which states that reports of smallpox in that city, though somewhat exaggerated, are substantially correct. Seventy houses are now under quarantine. One hundred and forty people are bedridden, and in addition to this there is a large number of cases not reported, but which are known to exist.

A CRAZY MINISTER

Attempts to Cremate His Wife and Children at Fairfield, New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The family of Rev. Charles Lockwood, pastor of the Reformed church at Fairfield, N. J., had a terrible experience Sunday night. The clergyman became a raving maniac and almost succeeded in burning his wife and children to death. About midnight he threatened to kill everybody within his reach, and the terrified wife took her children into a bedroom and fastened herself in by means of furniture piled up against the door. Mr. Lockwood then kindled fires all over the house.

Some of the nearest neighbors, half a mile or more away, saw the flames bursting from the parsonage and hastened to the place. The crazy minister was secured and the rescuers rushed up stairs through the suffocating smoke and carried Mrs. Lockwood and her children out of the house. They were fainting with fright, but when lodged in the nearest house it was found that their condition was not serious. Mr. Lockwood was secured for the night and in the morning arrangements were made to take him to Morris Plains.

Presidential Pardons.

It is Extended to Two Prisoners By Mr. Cleveland.

REASONS FOR SO DOING.

A Convicted Mail Robber Must Serve His Term—The Cabinet Considering the Samoan Trouble—The Tariff Bill Passes the Senate—Other Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The president has pardoned Cyrus P. Benedict, who was for many years the treasury agent in this city of the Adams Express company, and who was convicted March 13 last of embezzlement and sentenced to three and a half years in the Albany penitentiary. The president's endorsement on the pardon is as follows:

"This convict, allowing for deduction earned by good conduct, has served a sentence of about one year. His offense, though not to be excused, still lacks the aggravating elements of deliberation and the original intent to steal. His conduct subsequent to the discovery of his crime has been such as to indicate that a severe sentence was not necessary to reformation, and, in my opinion, all other purposes punishments have been fully accomplished."

The president has also pardoned Robert Bolin, of the Northern district of Alabama, convicted of illicit distilling and sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment.

The president denied the application for a pardon of Henry James, of the Southern District of Georgia, convicted of robbing letters and sentenced last July to five years in the penitentiary.

The Woman Suffragists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The annual convention was continued. At the morning's session the program included "The Victory in Boston," by Henriette R. Shottuck, of Massachusetts; an address by Rev. J. Kent, of the District of Columbia, and "Women in the Recent Campaign," by May Wright Sewall, of Indiana.

The program for the evening was as follows: Music, Professor Bischoff; solo, Mrs. E. R. True; "Political Methods," Lillie Devereux Blake, New York; "Organization," Sarah M. Perkins, Ohio; "Ballots and Bullets." Abigail Scott Duniway, Oregon.

Canadian Millers Kicking.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The state department has received a communication from Albert Roberts, United States consul at Hamilton, Ont., under date of January 16, in which he says the Millers' association of several Canadian counties, appointed a committee to wait upon the minister of customs, and urge that the "remedy the long existing discrimination against the Canadian millers, in relation to the light duty imposed on American imported flour, as compared with that on wheat," as the milling business is now in a very depressed condition.

Encouraging an Honest Industry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Vest presented to the senate yesterday a memorial signed by a number of dentists asking that a bounty of $1 per tooth extracted be allowed to American dentists "in order to encourage an honest industry, lower the cost to the patients and encourage the immigration of dentists from other parts of the world, thereby making a better market for the agricultural and other products of this country." It was laid on the table.

We are Not Represented at Hayti.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The United States steamship Ossipee has been ordered to proceed without delay to Aspinwall from Key West, where she towed the Haytain Republic from Hayti. Until the arrival of the Atlanta at Port-au-Prince, she having left New York on Sunday, this government will be unrepresented at Hayti. The Galena, now at Key West has been ordered to the Pensacola navy yard for minor repairs.

A Long Cabinet Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The cabinet remained in session longer than usual. It is supposed that the Samoan difficulty was the subject of discussion and that an executive communication may be sent to the senate touching the unfriendly action of the Germans towards the Americans in Samoa, and recommending that steps be taken to preserve the dignity of the United States government.

Senate and House Proceedings.

In the senate the tariff bill was considered after unimportant morning hour business. At 5 p. m. a vote was taken and the bill passed —32 to 30.

In the house the contested election case of Smalls vs. Elliott was set aside for the river and harbor bill, which was discussed until 5 p. m., when the house adjourned.

The Tariff Bill Passes the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The senate has passed the tariff bill by a vote of 32 to 30.

Our Present War Ships

Uncle Sam Not as Weak as She is Supposed to Be.

A MISTAKEN IMPRESSION.

Our Vessels Now on the Way to Samoa Superior to Those Germany Has at the Islands—A Discription of the Boats That Can Be Brought Into Service in Case of Serious Trouble Over the Recent Outrages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The troubles in Samoa form the all-absorbing topic of conversation in this city. The state department is saying little, and the German minister still less; but it is impossible to visit either the state department or the German legation without being impressed with the laborious silence, which is much more ominous than any talk could be.

The state department officials are waiting with more or less anxiety for the arrival of the mail from San Francisco which is bringing the rescued fragments of the American flag which was burned in Samoa, and full details of the stirring events of which this government was briefly advised by cable a week ago. This mail will probably not reach Washington before Saturday.

Our ships which are on their way to Samoa now are in every way superior to the ships which are now flying the German ensign in Samoan waters, and we have almost as many good ships available for service in Samoa as the German empire has. Most of them, however, are at present on the Atlantic side of the continent. But fortunately nobody considers them necessary at the present time. The Germans have three ships at Samoa now, the Olga, the Adler and the Eber. We have but one ship on the scene at present, the Nipsic, but there are three others either on their way to Samoa or under orders to start. The Trenton sailed a week ago, the Vandalia yesterday and the Monongahela will sail in a few days.

The Trenton is the flagship of Admiral Kimberly. She has the admiral and his staff on board, and is commanded by Capt. Farquhar. She is a wooden steam vessel, and was launched from the navy yard at New York in 1877. Her length is 253 feet and her speed twelve and six tenths knots an hour. She carries two twenty pounder rifles, two three-inch rifles, one twelve pound howitzer and one short Gatling gun. She has twenty nine officers and 387 men.

The Vandalia was launched from the Boston navy yard in 1876. She is also a wooden steam vessel and makes twelve knots an hour. She carries six nine-inch smooth bores, one eight-inch muzzle-loading rifle, one sixty pounder breech loading rifle, one three-inch breech-loading rifle, two twenty pounder breech loading rifles and three Gatling guns. Her complement is twenty-seven officers and one hundred and eighty four men.

The Nipsic, which is already at Samoa, is a wooden steam vessel. She was launched from the Washington navy yard in 1879. Her length is 185 feet and her speed ten and seven tenths knots per hour. Her armament consists of one eight-inch muzzle loading rifle, four nine-inch smooth bore rifles, one sixty pounder breech loading rifle, one three-inch rifle, and twelve pounder and one short Gatling gun. Her complement is twenty-three officers and 161 men.

The Monongahela is the store ship of the Pacific station. She is a wooden sailing vessel, and was built in 1862 by the United States government at Philadelphia. She is 224 feet long and carries two eight-inch smooth bores and one twelve pounder howitzer.

This list embraces the United States men-of-war at present in Samoan waters and all the ships which up to the present time have received orders to sail for Samoa.

Against these are to be placed the three German men of war which are now disporting themselves around Samoa in the interest of Tamasese, the rebel chief of the island. The Eber is a composite gunboat, that is to say, her hull is composed of a combination of wood and iron. She is only a 570 ton craft and carries only eighty-seven men. Her armament consists of three five-inch breech loading rifles and a few revolving cannon. Her speed is eleven and a half knots an hour. The Adler is a gun vessel of 884 tons displacement. Her hull is composite, a mixture of wood and iron; length 177 feet and speed eleven knots. She was launched in 1884, and cost $230,000. Her armament consists of two five, eight, ten inch and two four, two, ten-inch breech-loading guns. The corvette Olga has a hull of iron and wood. Her speed is fourteen knots. She was lauched in 1880, and cost the German government $730,000. Her armament consists of eight five, eighth, ten-inch breech-loading rifles, two three, four, ten inch breech-loading rifles, one light gun and four mitrailleuses.

The Vandalia is commanded by Capt. Schoonmaker, the Nipsic by Commander Mullen, and the Monongahela by Commander Wingate.

The Adams, which left Samoa some time before the recent troubles there, is now on her way to San Francisco. She is commanded by Commander Leary. She was built jointly by Donald McKay and the United States government at Boston in 1876.

She is a wooden steam vessel 185 feet long, whose speed is nine and eight-tenths knots per hour. Her armament consists of four nine-inch smooth bore muzzle loaders, one eight-inch muzzle loading rifle, one sixty pounder muzzle loading rifle, one three-inch breech loading rifle, one twelve pounder howitzer, two thirty-seven milimetre Hotchkiss revolving cannon and one Gatling gun. She has twenty officers and 169 men.

The Mohican, which is almost ready to start for Samoa or any other place, and is liable to be dispatched from the Mare island navy yard before many days elapse, is a wooden steam vessel which was launched from the Mare island navy yard in 1884. Her length is 216 feet and her speed ten and three quarter knots an hour. Her batteries consist of one eight-inch rifle, six nine-inch smooth bores, one sixty-pounder, one twelve-pounder howitzer, two thirty-seven millimetre Hotchkiss revolving cannon, one three-inch breech loader and one short Gatling gun. Her complement is twenty-one officers and 193 men.

The dispatch vessel Dolphin, which has been reported by some newspapers as having been on her way to Samoa when she was sighted by the Adams on her way from Samoa to Honolulu, is not going to Samoa at all, but is on her way to China.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

News in Brief From All Parts of the Country.

There is an epidemic of smallpox at Azalia, Michigan.

A genuine "Nihilist" arrived, on the 22d inst., at Castle Garden.

It is said that the cotton crop this year will be the largest ever raised.

T. J. Peak shot and instantly killed F. J. Johnson, at Teegarden, Ind.

Miss Fanny Davenport, the actress, is seriously indisposed, at Pittsburg.

Nine employes of the appraiser's office at New York, have been dismissed.

James Trego was seriously injured in a runaway accident at Circleville, O.

Hon. James G. Blaine predicts that Maryland will be a Republican state in 1892.

Peter Wright was fatally injured while chopping wood, near Hopkinsville, Ky.

Six persons have been arrested at Omaha, Neb., for an assault on Rabbi Goldstein, in a synagogue.

F. D. Ruetsamen, a prominent German citizen of Hoboken, N. J., committed suicide on the 22d inst.

A Cincinnatian named Joseph Ink [illegible] to kill himself in New York. It is thought that he will recover.

A gang of unknown toughs got on a general drunk at Orrville, O., and nine out of fifteen of them were arrested.

The army retiring board, upon examination, found that Gen. Swaim is not incapacitated from active service.

John Healey, aged ninety six, attempted to commit suicide at Cincinnati. He has been demented for several years.

Two thousand miners at Spring Valley, Ill., who struck on the 19th inst., want to return to work, but are locked out.

It is believed that the unknown boy who was shot by a Louisville saloon-keeper on the 19th inst. was George Graup, of Cincinnati.

The tobacco trade in Cincinnati is experiencing a "boom." Over seven hundred hogsheads were sold at yesterday morning's sale.

Frederick Delancey Halbert, aged seventeen years, accidentally but fatally shot himself while handling a toy rifle, at St. Paul.

The United States ship Ossippee has been ordered to proceed at once to Aspinwall for the protection of American interests on the isthmus.

Judge Caldwell has tendered his resignation to Mayor Smith, of Cincinnati, to take effect February 1. He will prepare for his trip to Washington.

The West Virginia senate is now fully organized. One ballot was taken for United States senator. Gen. Goff received a majority of the Republican votes.

George H. Hull, of Louisville, Ky., has been at work for several months arranging a combination among the manufacturers of pig iron. The purpose is not known.

Leading colored men in different parts of the south are opposed to Gen. Mahone's appointment to a cabinet position on account of his reported utterances at Charleston.

A case involving the practical ownership of a mine in Arizona valued at $5,000,000, has occupied the attention of the United States supreme court for several days past.

A stranger, giving the name of Clarence Baker, and claiming Lafayette, Ind., as his home, became violently insane at London, O. He imagines that he is to be hanged for murder.

Out of 125 mechanics employed by the Cleveland, O., Ship-building company 112 favor woman suffrage. The thirteen who oppose it are foreigners, unable to speak English.

It is said that over $1,000,000 has been contributed by English tin plate manufacturers and merchants to defeat the clause in the Senate tariff bill imposing a duty on tin plate, the sum having been placed in the hands of lobbyists for that purpose.

Thomas Donnelly, an aged peddler, while walking over a railroad bridge near Alliance, O., got caught in the timbers and before he could extricate himself was run over by a freight train and fatally injured. The engine was reversed, but without avail.

Charles P. Fessenden, a guardian of the late Senator William Pitt Fessenden, and agent in Portland, Me., for several insurance companies, disappeared several weeks ago. An investigation shows his accounts to be in bad shape, but no dishonesty is charged.

Cadets Fight With Bare Knuckles.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The World says that at West Point on Thursday evening last Cadets Langhorne and Barroll fought five rounds with bare knuckles, according to London prize ring rules, the honors being about evenly divided, both being pretty well disfigured. The affair grew out of a dispute concerning the assignment of the colored cadet Young to a seat at the mess table presided over by Barroll.

Indiana Miners.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 23.—Forty delegates of the Indiana Federation of Miners met here yesterday for the purpose of disbanding the Federation and joining the National Progressive Union. The executive committee of the Federation prepared a final report before disbanding and it was read before the convention. Delegates think their action will mean the downfall of the Knights of Labor.

A Minister Suicides.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Rev. Thomas Marcy, a superannuated Methodist clergyman, who has been living in Newton for several years, committed suicide on Monday night by shooting himself through the head. He was seventy five years old and was a member of the New England conference. He has been in poor health for several years.

Brakemen Win Their Strike.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 23.—The strike of freight brakemen on the Lake Erie & Western railroad ended yesterday evening. The strikers are to receive the two cents per mile demanded, and one man, recently taken from local freight crews, will be restored.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

POLISHES Furniture LUSTRINE CLEANS Furniture
REMOVES SCRATCHES, STAINS, &C.
from House, Office, Hotel, Church and School Furniture.
25c., 50c., AND $1.00 BOTTLES.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.

An Engineer's Mistake.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—As a Delaware & Hudson train for New York, yesterday afternoon crossed the Lachine canal bridge, it was run into by an engine bound to Bonaventure. The engineer miscalculated the distance, and ran through the middle of the last car of the New York train, smashing it to pieces. Luckily there were only a few passengers in the car. One woman was killed instantly, and five seriously injured. All are residents of Montreal except J. S. Hills, of New York, who is at the hospital in a precarious condition. The line was blocked several hours.

Murdered By Croton Oil.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 23.—Thomas Pritchard and Sydney Murray, residents of Jonesboro, are in trouble. Sunday night they forced a bottle of croton oil down William Patton, a citizen of Telford's Depot. Patton is dead, and the strongest feeling prevails against the murderers.

Cigarmakers Gain Another Factory.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Another cigar factory has acceded to the demand of the cigarmakers for a $2 advance per 1,000. This makes six factories out of forty which have given in to the demand of the men.

A Block of Buildings Burned.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 23.—The block of buildings owned and occupied by D. C. Jeromy, groceries, boots and shoes, and Morgan Brothers, druggists, was burned yesterday. Loss, $28,000, insurance, $17,000.

Ohio and Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The house judiciary committee has directed a favorable report on the senate bill, to authorize the states of Illinois and Ohio to sue the United States for moneys due them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for January 22.

NEW YORK. Money 2@2½ per cent. Exchange steady; governments steady.

Currency sixes, 119 bid; four coupons, 127¾ bid; four-and-a-half, 108 bid.

The stock market opened firmer and fractionally higher, and during the morning, under the active buying of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and some covering by the shorts, prices steadily advanced to noon, at which time they were ¼ to 2 per cent. higher than those of last night. At this writing there has been some reaction.

Bur. & Quincy	109⅛	Michigan Cent	85
Central Pacific	36⅛	Missouri Pacific	73
C., C., C. & I	58	N. Y. Central	106⅝
Del. & Hudson	137¾	Northwestern	107⅜
Del., Lack. & W	140¾	Ohio & Miss	22½
Illinois Central	119	Pacific Mail	36¾
Lake Shore	102⅞	St. Paul	65
Louisville & Nash	57⅛	Western Union	84⅞

Cincinnati.

WHEAT 98@$1 05.

CORN—New, 30@37c.

WOOL—Unwashed, fine merino, 18@19c; one-fourth blood combing, 23@24c; medium delaine and combing, 26@27c; braid, 19@20c; medium combing, 26@27c; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 27@28c; medium clothing, 29@30c; delaine fleece, 29@31c.

HAY No. 1 timothy, $14 50; No. 2, $11 00; prairie, $8 00@9 50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $6 00@6 50.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 15@3 85; fair, $2 00@2 90; common, $1 25@1 85; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 50; yearlings and calves, $2 50@3 00.

HOGS Select butchers, $5 00@5 10; fair to good packing, $4 90@5 00; fair to good light, $5 00@5 10; common, $4 25@4 85.

SHEEP Common to fair, $2 25@3 50; good to choice, $4 25@5 00.

LAMBS $3 50@5 75.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, $4 50@4 75; fair to good, $4 00@4 25; common, $3 25@3 75, stockers, $2 75@3 00; feeders, $2 50@3 15.

HOGS Philadelphias, $5 00@5 15; mixed, $5 00@5 15, Yorkers, $5 20@5 25; common to fair, $5 15@5 25; grassers and stubblers, $4 25@5 50; pigs, $5 20@5 25.

SHEEP—Prime, $4 75@5 10; fair to good, $4 10@4 50; common, $2 00@3 50.

LAMBS $3 50@6 75.

Chicago.

HOGS Fair to good, $4 80@5 05; mixed packing, $4 80@5 00; heavy to choice, $4 90@5 05.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $2 85@4 15; mixed, $1 40@3 15; stockers and feeders, $2 35@3 70.

SHEEP—Common to choice, $2 50@5 00.

LAMBS $4 50@6 50.

New York.

WHEAT No. 1 state red, $1 00; No. 2 red winter, February, 97¼c.

CORN—Mixed, 44½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 39@40c; No. 2 mixed February, 31¾c.

CATTLE—$2 25@5 00 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo.

WHEAT Active; cash, 89¾@1 01¼; January, 97c.

CORN—Quiet; cash, 33½c.

OATS—Dull; cash, 28½c.

CLOVER SEED—Cash, $5 30; February, $5 35.

THE MARION DAILY STAR
Published Every Evening Except Sunday
—BY THE—
STAR PUBLISHING CO., - - PROPS
TERMS:
By Mail..............$4 per Year in Advance
Delivered by Carrier........10 Cts. per Week
WEDNESDAY, - - - JANUARY 23.

THE FORD IMMIGRATION BILL.

That the Ford Investigating Committee on Contract Labor and Immigration has done its work with great thorougness and has prepared the country for very decisive measures for the "sifting" and restriction of immigration, there can be no doubt. Whether the bill reported by the Committee on Saturday can be passed by the present Congress is another question, as any serious opposition in either House would be fatal to its chances.

But the Committee's investigations have so clearly exposed the enormous evils of the practically unlimited immigration that has been tolerated until it has become intolerable, that unless the Committee's bill is passed by the present Congress, with or without modification, one of the first and most pressing duties of the next Congress will be to legislate in accordance with the general spirit of the Committee's bill.

It is a proof of the practical nature of the scheme of restriction embodied in the bill, that the State Commissioners whose functions would cease if the bill became a law, and who are experts as to the merits of such a bill, are nearly unanimous in its favor. The steamship companies, it is reported, are opposed to the proposed per capita tax of $5 on immigrants, although Mr. Hurlbut thinks it ought to be doubled, and fears that such a tax will decrease the immigration by one-half. We hope that the views of the companies are not correctly reported. A large reduction of immigration of the class that will be shut out by the Ford bill would be of infinite advantage to the country.

Another massacre of negroes by white men is reported in the South, this time at Hillsdale, Ga. The inoffensive victims were sitting in front of their cabins after a hard day's work on the railroad, cheerily singing a gospel hymn, when suddenly ambushed fiends, hidden in the dark forest, poured a murderous volley from their Winchesters, killing and wounding many of the negroes. The assailants were worse ravages than the Indians, because the latter utter a war-whoop before shooting at an enemy from ambush. Even a rattlesnake gives his intended victim warning before using his fangs. Every known participant in the Hillsdale massacre would be hanged if the laws of Georgia were impartially enforced.

The immense importance of the rapid transit problem over which so many cities are puzzling is shown in a startling manner by the fact that over 40 per cent. of all the passengers carried by the railroads of the United States last year was carried over the thirty-two miles of elevated railroad in New York city. No more remarkable proof of the need of rapid transit and its great value to a city can be found. It is a requisite of rapid growth as well as of comfort and convenience of the suburban population.

Where the Papers Are Published.

Reading and reflecting on the wonderful development of certain special features of periodical literature, the subject in its entirety as related to this country is a wonder. Statistics on this topic are never dry. And here are some reliable ones. George P. Rowell & Co. have now for more than twenty years made reports on the actual issue of American newspapers and magazines. The figures of this firm are honest, thorough and to be relied upon. The periodical publications now issued in the United States and Canada are found to be divided as follows: Daily, 1,512; tri-weekly, 50; semi-weekly, 194; weekly, 12,822; bi-weekly, 67; semi-monthly, 239; monthly, 1,792; bi-monthly, 25; quarterly, 109; making a total of 16,810.

When credited to the states in which they are published the geographical distribution of these periodicals is shown to be: New York, 1,630; Pennsylvania, 1,169; Illinois, 1,157; Ohio, 940; Kansas, 807; Iowa, 787; Dominion of Canada, 755; Missouri, 674; the territories, 661; Michigan, 632; Massachusetts, 614; Indiana, 612; Nebraska, 521; Wisconsin, 484; Texas, 468; California, 403; Minnesota, 371; New Jersey, 267; Georgia, 242; Tennessee, 227; Kentucky, 222; Virginia, 217; Colorado, 215; North Carolina, 194; Arkansas, 181; Maryland, 180; Connecticut, 178; Alabama, 167; Maine, 155; Louisiana, 142; Mississippi, 139; West Virginia, 138; Florida, 121; New Hampshire, 107; Oregon, 105; South Carolina, 101; Vermont, 69; District of Columbia, 54; Rhode Island, 52; Delaware, 31; Nevada, 27.—Current Literature.

Weather Indications.

Fair, warmer weather, southerly winds.

While sawing a log that had been chopped down a couple of years ago N. S. Whitmore, of Beatrice, Neb., struck a stone as large as his two fists that had grown solid in the heart of the tree. The tree was sufficiently large to indicate a growth of perhaps twenty years or more around the stone.

Take it in Time.

"For want of a nail, a shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, a horse was lost; for want of a horse, a rider was lost." Never neglect small things. The first signs of pneumonia, and consumption can positively be checked by Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption.

H. C. HOBERMAN & CO.

A wealthy, though eccentric, hotel keeper of Buda-Pesth, Hungary, was so pleased at receiving a divorce that he celebrated the event by founding a charitable institution.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

—Ed Rev[illegible] [illegible] his parents on north We[illegible]

—Robert Hom[illegible] [illegible] back from [illegible] friends a visit.

—All sizes [illegible] soft coals [illegible] Fourth E[illegible]

—Council [illegible] Rach[illegible] in viewing the [illegible] ment.

—Sparks B[illegible] street parade at [illegible] still more attractive [illegible] Hall tonight.

—A team of [illegible] George Roberts, ran away on Railroad street this forenoon, [illegible] beyond easy repair.

—Sam Oppenheimer has leased [illegible] floor of the new Bennett block, and will run one of the finest [illegible] Central Ohio therein.

—The Bee Line has ordered [illegible] cars, of these 800 are box cars and 200 stock cars. Seven hundred will be built by the Pullman Car Company, the others are distributed among several [illegible] The Bee Line has also ordered [illegible]

—A frame building situated near the C. H. V. and T. crossing of the Green Camp pike, and belonging to Philip Hoffman, burned Sunday night. The loss on building was not much, but the contents were worth perhaps $200. It is believed to have been an incendiary fire.

—An emery wheel operated by Casper Battenstein, in the Huber separator shops, bursted Tuesday afternoon, the pieces flying like shot, dangerously close to Mr. Battenstein and other employes. Very fortunately Casper was standing at the side of the wheel and he escaped with only the loss of the nail of his little finger, it having been torn off by one of the flying pieces. Bursting emery wheels are very dangerous machines, and it is lucky [illegible] the accident had no more [illegible]

—An exchange [illegible] the following article: "There is one practice that many people [illegible] that is very [illegible] either sex, and that is [illegible] down at the end of [illegible] [illegible] throat, then [illegible] [illegible] just they can. We [illegible] is not [illegible] their training at home."

What is known as the [illegible] road bill now pending in the House provides for the appointment of a supervisor [illegible] ship instead of the [illegible] to be elected. The supervisor is [illegible] by the trustees. He is [illegible] to work the roads by paid labor or divide the township into subdivisions and let contracts for the improvement according to specifications to the lowest bidder. The township trustees are authorized to levy a tax for road purposes in proportion to the amount of taxable property in the township, the road money levy being [illegible] such portion of the tax as they deem [illegible] a side for the [illegible] the roads by drainage, [illegible] or macadamizing. One [illegible] offered authorizing the [illegible] has been made for permanent improvement of roads, to anticipate the [illegible] by issuing bonds bearing interest not exceeding 6 per cent. After the bill has been thoroughly considered it will be printed and sent to the different counties before final action is taken. Its provisions will be made only applicable to such counties as are named in the act [illegible] member.

A. S. Crouse Dead.

Mr. [illegible] Crouse, [illegible] much respected citizen of Marion, died at his home on east Center street at about [illegible] o'clock this morning, [illegible] confinement to his bed. [illegible] been quite poor [illegible] not good for nearly [illegible] Consumption had [illegible] and it fastened a relentless hold. [illegible] such cases, Mr. Crouse did not realize the danger of his condition only last Saturday he sent word saying he would be out and [illegible] on Monday.

Mr. Crouse was aged fifty-five years, and was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Marion in 18[illegible] and for more than twenty years was a [illegible] retiring in 1878 because of failing health. He was deeply interested in Marion's prosperity and welfare and a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, [illegible] generally [illegible] demise [illegible] wife and one daughter [illegible]

The funeral will occur from the residence of deceased, on Friday, at half past ten o'clock, Rev. W. [illegible]

The Piano Recital.

Miss [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] which made its [illegible] being drawn together to witness the first appearance of Miss [illegible] pianist, Miss Nellie Stevens. The recital was simply a [illegible] every particular, as regards the variety and beauty of the [illegible] [illegible] of its interpretation.

The program consisted of [illegible] St. Saens, Mozart, Ka[illegible] mann, Moszkowski, W[illegible] Kirchner-Foerster, [illegible] and Liszt, which, as rendered by Miss Stevens, gave abundant proof [illegible] entitled to a rank among the foremost pianists of America. Her playing is full of poetic [illegible] [illegible] and expression. [illegible] Was each number [illegible] to witness [illegible] physique [illegible] where the [illegible] of music that requires [illegible] ity, especially the concluding numbers by [illegible] and Liszt.

Her [illegible] consecrated by her most exquisite as well as masterly playing and fine appearance was of that kind which her art will every where command where art is known and appreciated. In the language of [illegible], she appeared as "blooming and pure as a flower in the morning light." And wherever this brilliant artist may go we give her words of good cheer and bespeak for her a cordial welcome.

The two vocal numbers on the program, "Honor and Arms," by Handel, and "Accents of Liberty," by Evans, were contributed by Mr. Gwilym Miles together with Miss Griselda Davis, of Marion, as accompanist. These songs were rendered with the most impressive zeal and fire. Especially was this so in "Honor and Arms," by which he seemed to have caught new inspiration from the great artist with whom he had come in contact, for he, with unbounded vitality and spirit, outdid himself. "Contact with the great may not make us great," says the Etude, "but it makes us greater than we are." This was happily illustrated when this enthusiastic singer came in contact with the playing of Miss Stevens, for he never appeared greater than on this occasion.

Nothing could be more pleasing to the singer or gratifying to the audience than to have the accompaniments played with such marked ability as in this instance by Miss Davis. Technical skill, a lively intelligence and a refined taste are noble traits that give colorature to her work, by which she has attained a high position in public favor.

The grand piano used by Miss Stevens on her concert tour this season is from the celebrated maker, Henry F. Miller, Boston, Mass. No finer instrument was ever made than the one used at the recital Tuesday evening.

Claridon-Adelaide.

Mrs. Laura Fletcher, of Caledonia, spent Sunday in Claridon.

Miss Mattie Ullam is spending a few days at Scott Town.

Miss Kiehle, referred to in a former letter, is still improving mentally and physically.

Frank Miller was bitten on the hand by a dog last week and sustained a disagreeable wound.

Seibert Adams, principal of the Edison High School, was in Claridon last Saturday.

The literary at Egypt is booming and is attended by people who live many miles distant.

The store property belonging to A. M. Williams, deceased, has been appraised and and will soon be offered for sale.

A social party was indulged in by about forty young folks at Mrs. Hattie Smith's, on Wednesday night of last week.

We are glad to learn that our friend Jas. Hoover, who has been seriously ill, is convalescing.

Mrs. Hattie Smith was called to Williamsport, Morrow county, on the 21st, by the sudden death of her sister in law, Mrs. Mary Hamner.

Small pox being uncomfortably close, Dr. Bratton is ready to vaccinate any knowing themselves to need it.

[illegible] pton, Campbell, of Denmark, will move a saw mill into this vicinity soon.

January 22. X.

Agosta.

A law suit between B. B. Hathaway and W. R. Conway was the exciting event of last Saturday. The breaking of a colt was the foundation of the suit and $5 the difference between them, and the costs $25.

Rev. Scott is conducting a protracted meeting here, and there is considerable interest manifested.

Grandfather Chambers, father-in-law of G. W. Carey, is very low with dropsy and is not expected to live. He is quite old and has been feeble a long time.

Whooping cough is very prevalent here. There are also several cases of scarlet fever, but no deaths are reported. The entire family of James Wilson, residing near La Rue, is down with this fever, but all are doing nicely.

Henry Graff, of LaRue, has moved to this place, for the purpose of opening a barber shop.

Another saloon is added to our list. L. Ayers, of Marion, is now holding forth in the Kelly cottage.

Wm. Graston, of LaRue, was on our streets today, smiling as usual.

R. W. LeFever, of Prospect, is visiting among friends here.

The aged mother Blockson is still living but very low.

A little daughter of Phinens Jones is not expected to live. She is suffering with lung fever and whooping cough.

Jan. 22. J.

Married.

DIETE—YATES.—At the residence of Mr. DeLong, on west Silver street, by Rev. A. D. Matthews, on Tuesday evening, Wm. M. Diete and Mary A. Yates.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For sale only by H. L. Flocken & Co. and H. C. Hoberman & Co., druggists.

[illegible] Attends a Banquet.

[illegible] Jefferson Davis [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Army of Northern [illegible] Confederates in this city. [illegible] Cornelia Hatter, Gen. [illegible] and Mrs. J. E. Davis were [illegible] present. The exercises concluded [illegible] the reading of Gen. Lee's farewell to the Confederate Army.

The Tortoise and the Messenger.

[illegible] can walk a mile in four [illegible] item has been the cause of [illegible] seven suicides among the [illegible] boys of this country during [illegible] three weeks.—Saratogian.

A Narrow Escape.

[illegible] K. Nelson, of Brooklyn came [illegible] evening, feeling a peculiar [illegible] the chest. Before retiring, [illegible] draw a long breath but found [illegible] impossible. He suffered four [illegible] pneumonia, and the doctors [illegible] up. Dr. Acker's English [illegible] Consumption saved him and [illegible] today.

H. C. HOBERMAN & CO.

TWO GREAT STATESMEN.

O'CONNOR POWER CONTRASTS GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI

Disraeli, the Consummate Artist, the Man of Genius—Gladstone, the Indefatigable Worker, the Great Statesman, the Greatest Orator of England at Present.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Jan. 11.—When I was first elected to the British parliament, in the year 1874, Mr. Disraeli was prime minister and leader of the victorious Conservatives, and Mr. Gladstone was in opposition and the actual, though not the nominal, leader of the Liberal party. I belonged to a third party, independent of both, and therefore I was free to judge of English men and English measures with an open mind. Though Mr. Gladstone had resigned the leadership of his party in favor of Lord Hartington a short time before, he was still the most considerable figure on the opposition side of the house, and I felt the greatest interest in observing the contrast between him and his distinguished opponent, Mr. Disraeli. The contrast was striking in the personality of the men and in their aims and methods. Disraeli was always so careful in his attitudes, gestures and movements. He wore his black frock coat buttoned tightly across his ample breast, and whether he sat on the treasury bench, where other ministers allowed themselves to lounge in the most self indulgent manner, or stood at the table to speak, he was always a model of conventional propriety. What first struck me about Gladstone's manner was that there was nothing in it which you could stereotype. It was always graceful, but so free and unconstrained, so energetic and variable that you soon forgot all about it in your overpowering interest in the man. Disraeli was a master in artistic posturing, and every line of his garments and every movement of his body was touched off with an air of studied decorum. It was impossible not to be attracted by him, for his art fell short of perfection by one little step only; he had not fully acquired the art of concealing the art, without which, of course, perfection is unattainable. In observing Gladstone's style one hardly ever thought of art at all, for his art disappeared in the intense earnestness of his whole manner, and was always subordinate to the object he had in view. In Disraeli you admired the artist, in Gladstone the man, though, it must be added, Gladstone was not without art, and Disraeli, besides being an artist, was also a man of genius.

In his younger days, of which I only know what has been written and published to all the world, Disraeli was, it is said, a fop both in dress and manner. However that may be, there was nothing of the fop about him as I saw him, day after day in the parliament of 1874. And the contrast to Gladstone afforded in his outside behavior at that period might be accounted for by the difference in the temperament of the two men. Disraeli was calm and cool at all times and his mind seemed to be quite at ease. Such men, I am convinced, are, without approaching foppery, more attentive to dress and personal appearance and manner than those of a warmer nature. They are able to disengage themselves from the serious business of life without much effort and have time to consider its artistic requirements. The only drawback to the effect they are able to produce is that it lacks spontaneity; it is eminently proper and faultlessly conventional, but it does not excite enthusiasm. Gladstone is perhaps the most passionate and enthusiastic of political leaders. He has a prodigious power for work, and is constantly seeking fresh outlets for his superabundant intellectual vitality. To such a man attitudinizing is impossible, if not inconceivable, and during the long sittings of the house, when he was obliged to keep his seat for hours at a stretch, I have seen him resort to every available means by which he could keep himself occupied—now watching every word that fell from the lips of the member addressing the house—and any member, be his position in the house high or low, who had anything to say worth saying, was sure to find in Gladstone an attentive auditor—now engaging in earnest conversation with his neighbors sitting beside him, and again writing letters on his knee, so that not one golden moment should be lost from the opening to the close of the day. Disraeli never moved or tossed about on his seat like his great rival, but, with one leg thrown over the other and his head resting perfectly on the cushioned back of the bench, he could rest motionless for hours, enjoying no doubt a philosophic repose.

Perhaps there is no position which affords a better test of mental character than that of leader of the house of commons. The head of the government for the time being, if he is a member of the house, if not, the next to him in authority if the prime minister is in the house of lords, as at present, is the leader of the house of commons. There is no position in congress analogous to this, because in the United States the executive and legislative branches of the government are separated and not combined as they are in England. I have seen Disraeli's leadership of the house for a period of six years, and Gladstone's for a period nearly as long, and if the palm is to be awarded to success in overcoming obstacles and smoothing away difficulties without too close a regard to the way in which it was achieved; if the power of retaining the allegiance of your own friends in every vicissitude of fortune, and of maintaining the discipline of your own party unbroken by a single defection in every emergency, is a proof of good generalship, then Disraeli was a better leader of the house than Gladstone. He had an easier and more effective way [illegible] the most troublesome of his opponents, and when a row occurred [illegible] whether in his own party or [illegible] the opposition, often found that he had clipped their wings before they had time to [illegible] the storm. The man that Gladstone would argue with for an hour Disraeli would dispose of in one contemptuous sentence or with a wave of his hand. There is a [illegible] member of the house today, Lord Randolph Churchill, who craves his studied [illegible] the fact that Disraeli was [illegible] from the leadership of the party [illegible] belongs, and that he was [illegible] the notice of Gladstone. He [illegible] Disraeli's successor in order to [illegible] the leadership of his own side, and [illegible] Gladstone in order to gratify the passions of his lowest followers, in which he was greatly aided by Gladstone himself, who, instead of ignoring him, used to occupy the [illegible] a crowded house hour after hour [illegible] ing his outrageously groundless [illegible]. If Disraeli had lived Lord Randolph Churchill's role would have been impossible; he might never have been heard of as a serious politician at all, and it is not unlikely he would have had to wait many years more before reaching the notoriety which he now enjoys. Disraeli's power of killing an antagonist with a word is well illustrated in the epithet which he applied to Mr. Horsman. There was an impression in the house that Horsman considered himself to be somewhat above his fellows, the very word "superior" was [illegible] in the house of commons, [illegible] when it [illegible] Disraeli's skill is shown in the [illegible] way in which he confirmed this impression forever and embodied it in a telling phrase. Referring to Horsman, he spoke of the importance attaching to anything falling from the lips of that right honorable gentleman, "for," he added, "we all know, Mr. Speaker, that he is a superior person." The felicity of the description convulsed the house and Horsman never got over the ridicule with which it covered him. A question of privilege, which takes precedence of all regular business, often leads to a scene unless the leader of the house, who is the recognized guardian of its order and dignity, shows tact and judgment in dealing with it. A Conservative member, a follower of course of Disraeli's, who is now one of the queen's judges in the high court of justice, was guilty of a breach of privilege by speaking of the Home Rule members as a disreputable Irish band. Of course such language would not be tolerated in the house itself, but it had been used at a public meeting, and one or two of the Irish members determined to bring it under the notice of the house. The offending member, having been duly notified, was in his place, and the late Mr. A. M. Sullivan quoted his obnoxious words and moved that they were a breach of the privileges of the house. To the surprise of every one neither he nor his chief rose when Sullivan concluded his speech. They had resolved on a policy of silence, but this was not to be borne for a moment, and another Irish member sprang to his feet and indignantly demanded of the prime minister what he would say if some one on the opposition side of the house, imitating the manners of his supporters, had stigmatized himself and his colleagues on the treasury bench as a disreputable Tory band. Disraeli rose without a moment's hesitation and in a few words extricated his friend by suggesting the withdrawal of the words complained of, and gave a most effective answer to the query addressed to him by saying that if such language were used against himself and his colleagues he would take no notice of it.

Disraeli always seemed to me to be wanting in serious purpose, even on occasions which were considered momentous, while Gladstone, on the other hand, seemed to be full of some great aim which inspired and actuated him in all affairs, whether trivial or important. If Disraeli had attempted to carry out any of those schemes of popular legislation with which I believe his mind was as full as that of the most advanced radical reformer, he could not be the leader of his party nor prime minister of England. Only the judgment is harsh, and may be unjust, I would say that he sacrificed his convictions to his fame. In 1844 he delivered a speech on Ireland, which contains one passage in which the whole Irish question is condensed more completely than in any equal number of words that have ever been written or spoken about it. But throughout his whole career he never sought to embody the sentiment of that speech in a single act of legislation. He described Ireland as a country governed by a foreign parliament, with an absent aristocracy and an alien church, and if, said he, we were speaking of a country thousands of miles away, in no way connected with us, and situated exactly as Ireland is, we should say at once the remedy was revolution. Well, sir, my conviction is that parliament should accomplish by legislation what a revolution would accomplish by force.

The man who said this afterwards accounted for the discontent and disaffection of Ireland by its "contiguity to a melancholy ocean." The most astonishing thing about Disraeli was his ascendency over his followers. When he entered the Conservative ranks he was looked upon as an insufferable intruder. He was hated on account of his race, and though he was baptized into the church of England in his boyhood and was known to belong to the Christian fold, his fine head and face bore only too unmistakably the outlines of his origin; but, to his everlasting credit be it said, he never apologized for being a Jew. On the contrary, he stood up manfully for his race. He was shrewd enough to see that the party of leisure and affluence was too much given up to the pleasures and refinements of life to furnish many formidable competitors for the prizes of politics. He boldly entered the race for honor and fame and rank among those by whom he was either scorned or despised, and held on to his ambition with unflagging courage and determination alike in prosperity and adversity, until he became the most powerful man in England, not only the [illegible] himself, but the dispenser of [illegible] to others who were only too willing to be the gratified slaves of Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield. In oratory Gladstone was always more than a match for his rival, and now that John Bright's [illegible] health has somewhat disabled him from sustained effort, Gladstone has no equal in either house of parliament. His voice is rich and musical, his articulation clear and distinct, his attitude erect, but always easy and elegant, and changing gracefully under the sway of emotion, as he pursues the different points of an elaborate argument. His gesticulation varies with his mood, which, in its endless variety, is touched by every note of feeling, from the sweetest tones of gentle [illegible] to the fiercest earnest outburst of wrathful invective. I will not attempt to describe his torrents of words, or the ease [illegible] with which, like a strong swimmer in the sea, he rises and falls on the waves of his own eloquence; but I may say [illegible] that to [illegible] his great speeches [illegible] one of the finest exhibitions of mental and physical power combined of which mortal man is capable. Such [illegible] being is produced only at rare intervals in the history of the world, and to find him in his [illegible] upon fourscore years, is, as far as I know, unexampled in the history of the human race. Seven years ago I met Mr. Gladstone at dinner at the house of [illegible] a Conservative friend of his, who was then member for Shropshire, and I recollect that Sir William Gull, one of the most eminent of London physicians, was of the party. It was a small party of ten, and when the ladies withdrew, Mr. Gladstone and the distinguished physician talked freely across the table about Mr. Gladstone's health. He was then prime minister, and working night after night in parliament on the Irish land act of that year. "I give you four years more, Mr. Gladstone," said Sir William Gull, "but you must rest after that." During the seven years which have since elapsed Gladstone has done more work than in any previous seven of his marvelously industrious career, and by the latest accounts there is not a man in England with a larger amount of self imposed labor on his hands at the present moment than the statesman whom Sir William Gull would ere now have relegated to the domestic infirmary. Long may he live!

O'CONNOR POWER.

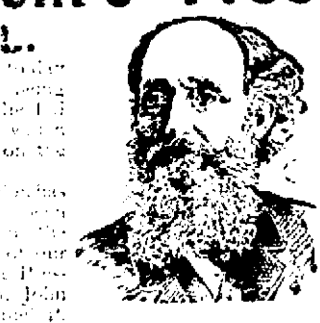
Almond Powder for the Hands.

The almond powder for the hands is blanched and powdered almonds one-half pound, grated castile soap four ounces, orris powder one ounce, finely powdered pumice stone three ounces, oil bitter almonds one drachm.

President's Proclamation:

SPECIAL.

[illegible] Gen. John [illegible]



Manning, Gen. McClellan, and many others.

Now therefore, I do by virtue of the knowledge possessed by me, proclaim and recommend Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup to be a remedy of great merit, both for Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases,

And further, That this medicine be adopted as a national remedy by all.

Signed by the President.

RHEUMATISM.

[illegible] My right [illegible] withered, [illegible] I began [illegible] Syrup with marvelous [illegible] use of crutches [illegible] for the past few [illegible] without any aid. To [illegible] Rheumatic Syrup.

C. D. DIEGO,
[illegible] Groceries,
Jackson, Mich.

C. D. Diego, [illegible] in this com[illegible] physi[illegible] He was [illegible] one ever [illegible] and it is [illegible]

L. SMITH,
Jackson, Mich.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

My daughter Maud had inflammatory rheumatism. Her limbs were badly swollen. She was in terrible agony. She has been taking Rheumatic Syrup and using your Plasters, which has broken it up. The Syrup corrected her indigestion, cleansed the rheumatic poison from her blood, and she is now able to be around the house. We consider Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters remedies of great merit.

REV. J. ROBERTS,
Pastor First M. E. Church, Fremont, Mich.

Last winter and spring I was a terrible sufferer from rheumatism in my left shoulder and arm, suffering the most excruciating pain. Two bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup cured me. I can with confidence recommend it to all who are suffering with rheumatic difficulty.

REV. JAMES BERRY,
Morley, Mich.

No remedies known so highly endorsed by its home people, in the treatment of Rheumatism and all Blood diseases. Our Medical Pamphlet, treating on Rheumatism and all Blood and Female Diseases, sent free on application.

Rheumatic Syrup Company, Jackson, Mich.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

[illegible] a Safe Family Medicine, because it contains no poison or opiates. [illegible] will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home [illegible] season, *Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.* [illegible] your druggist, send direct to us. [illegible] bottles $5.00. Plasters 25c

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

CITY TIME TABLE

Following is the time of arrival of and departure of trains at and from the several depots in this city, according to the latest changes.

ERIE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 7	10:50 a. m.	No. 12	5.2[illegible] a. m.
No. 25	8:20 a. m.	No. 6	12:35 p. m.
No. 5	2:55 p. m.	No. 8	2:3[illegible] p. m.
No. 3	11:05 p. m.	[illegible]	10.45 p. m.

LEE LINE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 7	4.05 a. m.	No. 8	3.17 a. m.
No. 3	10.28 a. m.	No. 10	8.45 a. m.
No. 5	[illegible] p. m.	No. 2	2.15 p. m.
No. 9	11.2[illegible] p. m.	No. 6	10.[illegible] p. m.
Local	[illegible] a. m.	Local	[illegible]

C., H. V. AND T.

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. 1	5:41 a. m.	No. 2	9.53 a. m.
No. 3	[illegible]	No. 4	[illegible] p. m.

C. AND A.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	8.00 a. m.	No. 12	5.20 a. m.
No. 5	2.55 p. m.	No. 10	7.1[illegible] p. m.
No. 17	3.30 p. m.	[illegible]	7.00 p. m.
No. 3	10.45 p. m.	[illegible]	10.45 p. m.
No. 33	6.00 a. m.	No. 18	12.01 p. m.

Schedule of Mail Trains.

C. & A. West	8.00 a. m.
C. H. V. & T. North	[illegible] a. m.
C. H. V. & T. South	9.5[illegible] a. m.
C. C. C. & I. West	10.27 a. m.
Erie East	12.05 p. m.
C. C. C. & I. East	2.[illegible] p. m.
Erie West	2.55 p. m.

Day mails close one-half hour before schedule time of departure, except C. & A., which closes 10 minutes earlier than one-half hour.

NIGHT MAILS.

C. C. C. & I., South of Delaware	[illegible]
Columbus,	[illegible]
C. C. C. & I., North of Galion,	[illegible]
Chicago,	11.[illegible]

Night mails close at [illegible] city time.

MUSIC HALL

MONDAY EVE'NG,
Jan. 28, '89,

FROM STREET
TO
MANSION!

On the above date will be presented, for the first time, the pleasing and entertaining Comedy Drama, FROM STREET TO MANSION, by a Home Company of [illegible] than ordinary talent.

NEW SCENERY

Secured expressly for the play. A magnificent representation of

Niagara Falls

With Natural Water, will be one of the greatest attractions of the evening.

TICKETS 25 and 35 CENTS.

For sale at Tristram & [illegible]. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Promptness.

[illegible] Dr. Acker's English Remedy [illegible] [illegible] Wa[illegible]

H. C. HOBERMAN & CO.

Secretary Whitney is said to have had every [illegible] since he became Secretary of the Navy, clipped out and pasted in a scrap book. The scrap book now [illegible] forty large volumes.

Ladies

[illegible] from [illegible] Syrup of Figs, more easily taken and more beneficial [illegible] Another remedy [illegible] Bowels, Kidneys, Liver and Stomach, and does not sicken or debilitate. Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co. and L. H. Flocken & Co., druggists.

A fine bust of the late "Chinese" Gordon has just been placed in the private apartments of Windsor Castle. It stands near the crystal casket in which Queen Victoria deposited General Gordon's Bible.

She is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harriman, New York.

H. C. HOBERMAN & CO.

KINDLING
—AT—
PRENDERGASTS'.

—DO YOUR—
PAPERING
NOW!

M. DUDLEY
Will do your work CHEAP and in the BEST STYLE.
Leave Orders by Mail.
Wall - Paper
Furnished Cheap.

A Model Newspaper

THE NEW YORK
MAIL AND EXPRESS

The Advocate of the Best Interests of the Home—The Enemy of the Saloon. The Friend of American Labor. The Favorite Newspaper of People of Refined Tastes Everywhere.

The New York MAIL AND EXPRESS, the favorite American newspaper of many people of intelligent and cultivated tastes, has recently made some noteworthy improvements, materially increasing its general excellence. It is in the broadest sense

A National Newspaper,

most carefully edited, and adapted to the wants and tastes of intelligent readers throughout the entire country—North, South, East and West. It is a thoroughly clean paper, free from the corrupting, sensational and demoralizing trash, miscalled news, which defiles the pages of too many city papers.

OUR POLITICS.

We believe the Republican party to be the true instrument of the POLITICAL PROGRESS of the American people; and holding that the honest enforcement of its principles is the best guarantee of the national welfare, we shall support them with all our might; but we shall always treat opposing parties with consideration and fair play.

AGAINST THE SALOON.

The MAIL AND EXPRESS is the recognized National organ of the great Anti-Saloon Republican movement. It believes that the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in the United States is the enemy of society, a fruitful source of corruption in politics, the ally of anarchy, a school of crime, and, with its avowed purpose of seeking to corruptly control elections and legislation, is a menace to the public welfare and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

Send for Sample Copy
They are sent free to all who apply.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—WEEKLY, per year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. DAILY, per year, $6.00; six months, $3.00; three months, $1.50; one month, 50 cents.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS are given to all subscribers and agents. We want a good agent in every town and village where we have not one now at work. Send for our Special Circular to Agents and see our liberal offers.

You Can Make Money

by accepting our Cash Commission offers or working for our valuable and popular premiums. Address the MAIL AND EXPRESS, New York City.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK

—Dr. P. Sencer, the eminent optician of Detroit, Mich., who is now a resident of Marion, will visit every town in this county. Any one suffering with weak eyes, or eyes abused by inferior glasses, should not fail to see him. Orders left at the postoffice will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examination or visiting patients at their homes. On Saturdays and Sundays he can be found in his office at residence No. 25, Silver street. 164d1y.

DR. ALBERT'S

—Next Visit to—

MARION, OHIO,

— Will be on —

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, at HOTEL MARION.

THE ALBERT
MEDICAL DISPENSARY
Superior Street, next to Postoffice, Cleveland, O.

Chronic, NERVOUS, SKIN AND BLOOD Diseases
Successfully Treated upon the Latest Scientific Principles.

DR. ALBERT Has attained the most wonderful success in the treatment of the cases to which he devotes his special attention, and through years of patient labor and research, he has discovered the most infallible method of curing general weakness, involuntary discharges, impotency, nervousness, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, diseases of throat, nose and skin, affections of the liver, stomach and bowels—those terrible disorders arising from solitary habits of youth—and secret practices, making life a miserable existence and rendering marriage impossible.

Nervous Debility. Those suffering from Nervous Debility, the symptoms of which are a dull, distressed mind which unfits them for performing their business and social duties; makes happy marriages impossible, distress the action of the heart, causing flushes of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fears, dreams, short breathings, melancholy, tire easy of company and have a preference to be alone; feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring; lost manhood; white bone deposits in the urine, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thoughts, watery and weak eyes, dyspepsia, constipation, paleness, pain and weakness in the limbs, etc., should consult DR. ALBERT immediately and be restored to health.

Organal Weakness. Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affliction which renders life a burden and and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victim of improper indulgence. The most chaste must acknowledge that the passions are the great magnet by which the whole world is attracted. Destroy them and what have we? Man is no longer interested in the opposite sex; the interchange of that blissful repose which attracts and interests the whole world, exists no longer; man ceases to be what God made him; the world is no longer interesting to him, and remorse and disappointment are his constant companions. Consult DR. ALBERT at once and you will find the sympathy and relief that you positively require.

Marriage. Married persons or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, loss of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualifications speedily relieved. He who places himself under the care of DR. ALBERT, may confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely on his skill as a physician. DR. ALBERT has had many years' experience in hospitals and private practice and is a graduate of the most eminent Medical Colleges of the United States.

Young Men who have become victims of solitary vice—that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with full confidence.

DR. ALBERT addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

Epilepsy or Fits Positively Cured by a New and Never-failing Method, and a Guarantee given in every case.

Remarkable Cures Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures.

A Perfect Restoration Guaranteed.

PERSONS RUINED IN HEALTH by unlearned pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Call or write, but where possible, one personal interview is [illegible]. Address [illegible], DR. ALBERT, Cleveland, O.

A course of treatment with full directions will be sent to any part of the United States, securely packed, free from observation, upon receipt of Five Dollars, with a guarantee that if results are not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

If You Are Sick

With Headache, [illegible] Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague, Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Prostration, [illegible] Remove the cause with that great Nerve Tonic, and the result will disappear.

Paine's Celery Compound

JAS. L. BOWEN, Springfield, Mass., writes:—"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be excelled as a Nerve Tonic. In my case a single bottle wrought a great change. My nervousness entirely disappeared and with it the resulting affection of the stomach, heart and liver, and the whole tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated. I tell my friends, if sick as I have been, Paine's Celery Compound

Will Cure You!

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated.

Diamond Dyes

Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the Diamond, and take no other.

A Dress Dyed
A Coat Colored
Garments Renewed
FOR 10 CENTS.

A Child can use them!

Unequalled for all Fancy and Art Work. At druggists and Merchants. Dye Book free. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT
THIS OFFICE.

$1,000 Reward!
FOR EVERY CASE OF
Nasal or Post Nāsal Catarrh
—THAT—
DR. LIVINGSTON'S
POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH
FAILS TO CURE.

Every bottle is guaranteed or money refunded when our rules and instructions are carried out in full. The only catarrh medicine of merit, and the only Company that gives you this chance. This is to show the public that we do not come before the people with a worthless nostrum, but one of merit. Do not let your druggist sell you a bottle unless it has our guarantee on same. For sale by all drug trade. **Price, $1.00 Per Bottle.** If your druggist does not have it, send $1, and we will pay express charges.

LIVINGSTON MEDICINE CO., - DAYTON, OHIO.

SALESMEN WANTED—NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. Permanent positions guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Peculiar advantages to beginners. Stock complete including many fast-selling specialties. OUTFIT FREE. We guarantee what we advertise. Write at once to Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Rochester, N.Y. (This house is reliable.)

Remington Standard
Typewriter,
Unrivaled for SPEED and DURABILITY
Unequaled for EASE of Operator and
QUALITY of work.
FULLY WARRANTED.
[illegible]
Wyckoff, Seamans and Benedict
177 W 4 ST., CINCINNATI, O

HOXSIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE

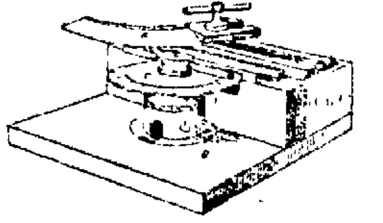
The greatest remedy in the world for all acute attacks to throat and lungs, for adults as well as children. Price, 50 cents.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO PROGRESSIVE MEN AND WOMEN.

A Diagram and Description of Dr. Taylor's Unpatented, but New, Improved Freezing Microtome, Adapted to Three Methods of Section Cutting.

Dr. Thomas Taylor, of the agricultural department, who several years ago invented a new [illegible], gave the first public exhibition of a new microtome recently at a meeting of the Microscopical society of Washington. The following diagram and description from Science will show the advantages claimed for it. It may also be added that it is simpler and can be manufactured at much less cost than the microtomes now generally in use, and as those persons employed by the government are not allowed to patent inventions made in the line of the work they are engaged in any microscopist in the country may make and use the instrument here described.



A NEW IMPROVED MICROTOME.

In the above cut a represents a curved knife, adjustable at any angle; b, binding screw; c, graduated disk, which revolves on stand (d) by means of a finely cut screw thread; e, mahogany stand upon which the instrument is secured.

A cork with a central opening is fitted into a descending tube (one inch deep by one and a half inches in diameter) in the center of disk (c). Cork and tube revolve with the disk. In the central opening is fitted an ordinary stopper or cork, on top of which the object to be shaved may be secured by paraffine or wax.

In order to freeze objects, remove the central cork, and insert the hollow metal box (x), a prolongation of which fits into the hollow cork in disk (c). Two tubes of metal project from the freezing box—one to admit water, the other to allow it to flow out. The water is supplied and carried off by means of rubber tubing attached to the metal tubes, the terminal end of the rubber tube which carries off the water being contracted to control the flow.

In the use of ether as a means of freezing objects for the cutter, remove the plug in front of the freezing box and detach the rubber tubing. Apply ether in the usual manner.

Steam Detrimental to Sewers.

One point that was made in the late report of the commissioner of public works of New York was of special interest, says The Scientific American. The evil effects of steam discharged from engine exhaust pipes was emphasized. The suggestions in the report were principally due to Mr. Rudolph Hering. Touching this question of steam, he proposed the use of intercepting traps or cooling basins, or else the discharge of all such steam into the air from pipes reaching above the roofs of the houses.

The admission of steam to sewers not only favors the production of sewer gas, but destroys the material of the sewers. Iron pipe lines, especially at the joints, become seriously weakened, tile pipes lose their hard, ringing character, and crumble away under rapid disintegration. In brick sewers the cement is attacked, and the arch soon becomes little better than a cementless structure. The recent leaks in the pipes of the Steam Heating company in New York have produced similar troubles and serious annoyances through the streets in which the steam is conducted. The insulation of underground electric lines has been seriously affected, and all who travel upon Broadway can testify to the disagreeable odors produced. It seems clear that the distribution and use of steam should be attended with more restrictions on the part of municipal authorities than now apply to it.

Preparation of Fruit Sirups.

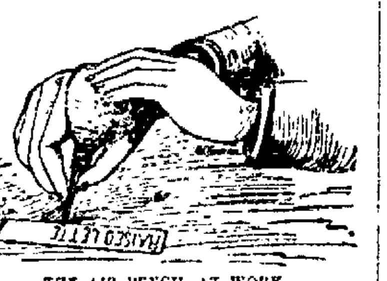
Everybody knows, says M. Mancho in Archives de Pharmacie, that sirups prepared from fresh fruit juices are far preferable to any others, but that these sirups in their fresh state contain a large amount of carbonic acid is usually forgotten. When the process usually in vogue is followed, and sugar is added to the juices in the cold, a liquid is obtained which soon becomes so dense that the acid finds it difficult to make its escape when heat is subsequently applied, and the consequence is foaming, and sometimes a partial caramelizing of the sugar, from the fact that the sirup makes a denser layer at the bottom while the lighter juice is forming on top. To avoid all this, M. Mancho recommends that the juice be boiled before any sugar is added, replacing loss from evaporation by distilled water. The result is said to be better in every way.

Coal Oil and Natural Gas.

It is only fourteen years ago that natural gas was first used as a fuel, yet today, according to a St. Louis exchange, there is required to pipe it 27,350 miles of mains. In Pittsburg alone 500 miles supply 42,568 private houses, 40 iron mills, 37 glass works, 83 foundries and machine shops, and 122 miscellaneous industrial establishments. An idea of its value as fuel can best be obtained when the value of 7,000,000 tons of coal is estimated, as it is asserted that this amount of coal is annually displaced by natural gas.

The Air Pencil.

A simple and effective contrivance, patented under the name of "air pencil," is attracting the attention of English artists, and, it is claimed, is useful to form ornamental relief work of every description upon card board, wood, metal, china, silk and any other woven material. The instrument consists of a rubber bulb with a metal nozzle, as shown in the illustration.



THE AIR PENCIL AT WORK.

The bulb is filled with a semi-liquid paste, which flows out under pressure of the left hand, while the right hand guides the pencil. Thus any kind of raised lettering and ornamental scroll work can be produced, firmly adhering to the underlying material. At the season just passed the little instrument proved especially acceptable for the lettering of Christmas texts and similar decorations. The paste letters can afterwards be either painted in oil colors or coated with metallic powders, both methods producing a very good effect.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

A Pretty Frame for a Simple Nickel Clock. A Dainty Bit of Fancy Work.

It is quite common nowadays to see in almost every house a small nickel plated clock, sometimes with an alarm attachment, sometimes without. They are not very pretty, but have the merit of being within the reach of people of moderate means, and Decorator and Furnisher tells that by the following device they can be rendered quite ornamental and attractive.

First a frame is necessary. An old cigar box which is large enough for the clock to set in, is just the thing. Take off the lid, and in the center of the bottom of the box cut out a circular piece a trifle smaller than the face of the clock. Cover the sides and the bottom of the box with plush, or with any other material which may suit one's fancy or convenience, making allowance for the edges being tacked on the inside of the box.

Now, with a pair of sharp pointed scissors, cut the cloth to correspond with the circle in the box, a half an inch smaller than the circumference of the circle, in which make incisions so that the cloth can be turned in over the edge smoothly. No glue is necessary, a few of the smallest gimp tacks is all that will be required to fasten firmly the edges of the cloth. Place the box on one of its sides, set the clock inside, and you have a very unique and tasteful frame for a plain and simple clock. On the top of the frame, if so desired, can be placed some small ornament as a finish.

Little Helps.

The following are among little helps in good housekeeping:

If the cover is removed from soap dishes the soap will not get soft.

Silver can be kept bright for months by being placed in an air tight case with a good sized piece of camphor.

Use squares of dull colored felt, pinked at the edges, under statuary or any heavy ornaments that are liable to mar a polished surface.

Mahogany and cherry furniture often gets dull for want of a good cleaning with a moist cloth. Polish with the hand, rubbing well, and the result will be surprising.

Windows can be cleaned in winter and the frost entirely removed by using a gill of alcohol to a pint of hot water. Clean quickly and rub dry with a warm chamois skin.

Artistic Designs for Initials.

On various articles of fancy work, such as dainty little satin sachets for perfume, sachets for lace, handkerchief cases, glove sachets or cases, plush covered jewel caskets and work baskets, as well as bags and baskets for bonbons or knickknacks of any kind, and for ornamental book covers in plush or satin, there is hardly a more effective ornament than a handsome initial well painted or embroidered.

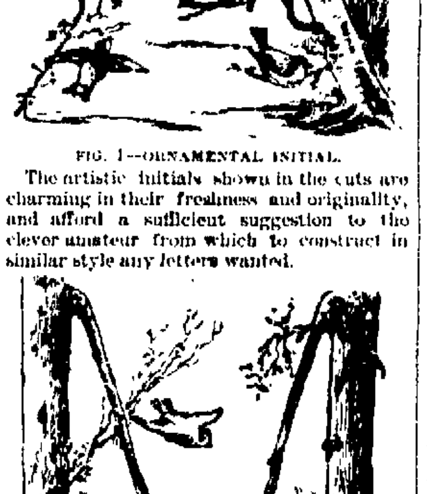


FIG. 1—ORNAMENTAL INITIAL.

The artistic initials shown in the cuts are charming in their freshness and originality, and afford a sufficient suggestion to the clever amateur from which to construct in similar style any letters wanted.

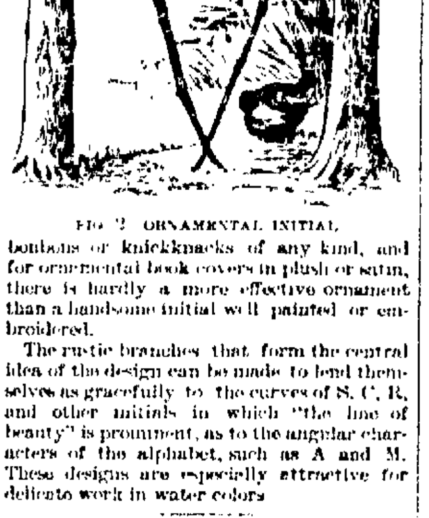


FIG. 2. ORNAMENTAL INITIAL.

The rustic branches that form the central idea of the design can be made to lend themselves as gracefully to the curves of S, C, R, and other initials in which "the line of beauty" is prominent, as to the angular characters of the alphabet, such as A and M. These designs are especially attractive for delicate work in water colors.

Ornamental Frosting on Cakes.

In order to do ornamental frosting such as confectioners put on cakes one needs a frosting bag and tubes or frosting points. The bag is of very thin rubber sheeting and shaped like a cone or funnel. At the end of the funnel is a small hole. The tube or point is put inside the bag and pressed firmly into and through this little aperture. Then the bag is partly filled with frosting, which is squeezed through the point on to the cake. Some points are simply round tubes, others have teeth that cause the frosting to assume the form of leaves, crinkled lines and other devices. A supply of points of various shapes can be procured at any house furnishing store, and one can make three of the rubber bags out of a quarter of a yard of sheeting. After the necessary practice one can ice cakes very nicely.

Cabbage with Apples.

Cabbage with apples may not tempt everybody, but though the dish be homely the recipe emanates from such eminent culinary authority as M. Blot. Boil a head of cabbage about ten minutes, then drain it. Put a large tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan over the fire, and, when it is melted, put in the cabbage, with four or five tart apples (peeled, cored and quartered), also a trifle of sugar and salt, and a half pint of water. Boil the whole gently till the cabbage and apples are tender, and serve hot.

A Plain but Good Fruit Cake.

Two cupfuls brown sugar, one generous cupful of butter, one-half cupful New Orleans molasses, four cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of fruit, three eggs, half a pint of sweet milk, three teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, one nutmeg, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake about an hour and a half.

Fine White Nut Cake.

Whites of six eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with almond. One-half pound of English walnuts broken fine.

Easily Done.

It often happens that "a substitute shines brightly as a king," though through no especial radiance of his own.

One day a little boy came home from school, and announced, "Mamma, I'm at the head of my class."

"Indeed: and how did it happen?"

"Oh, Kitty Gray stayed at home!"—Youth's Companion.

To Suit Every Taste.

Miss A.—Don't you find New York society rather empty and unsatisfactory?

Mr. S.—Not necessarily. You can take your choice in that respect. There is the Bohemian set, all brains and no style; society proper with a fair amount of each, and the four hundred, all style and no brains.—Life.

Developing American Literature.

Scene, the office of Sharker's Monthly. The editor is at his desk. A young man with a roll of manuscript in his hand enters.

Young Man (with proper deference)—Are you the editor, sir?

The Editor (condescendingly)—Yes.

Young Man (diffidently)—I have a story here which I would like to submit for your approval, sir.

The Editor (coldly)—Oh! a story?

Young Man—Yes, sir.

The Editor—A short story?

Young Man—Yes, sir.

The Editor (with gentle sarcasm)—Your first effort, I presume?

Young Man—Oh, no, sir, I have written several others.

The Editor—And where have they been published?

Young Man—They have not been published yet, sir.

The Editor—Ha! indeed! Well, the fact is, we make it a rule not to publish anything by any one who has not published anything already. The standard of our magazine requires that our authors should have some celebrity, you know.

Young Man (loftily)—Ah, indeed! Well, sir (going), I shall call on you again—when I am celebrated.

The Editor—That will not be necessary. When you are celebrated I will call on you.—Life.

The Mistake of a Lifetime.

Ambitious Mamma—Ethel, didn't I see young Mr Ferguson paying particular attention to you last evening at the party?

Ethel—Yes, mamma, but I snubbed him effectually before the evening was over.

Mamma—Horror of horrors! Are you crazy?

Ethel—Not at all, mamma. Not this winter. His father is an ice packer.

Mamma—Yes, but he makes artificial ice. [Daughter faints.]—Chicago Tribune.

They Played Him a Trick.

"There are some mighty mean men in this town," said the tramp, as he met an officer on Woodward avenue the other day during the piping storm.

"What's happened now?" queried the officer.

"Why, I saw a loose sign over a store up here, and I went and stood under it in hopes it would blow down and give me a lawsuit. Had it done so the firm would have been glad to settle with me for $25."

"And it didn't blow down?"

"Oh, yes, it did, but you see the boss got on to my racket, and as I stood there the porter came out and ordered me off. He said I was obstructing the sidewalk, and that he'd have me run in. I hadn't gone twenty feet before the sign blew down. I don't suppose the farmer who kept a Bologna kicker at the gate and a dog in the barn was the meanest man on earth, but these city chaps go him one better."

"It's sad," sighed the officer.

"You bet it is, but I'll go down street and see if some coachman won't run over me so I can make a quiet settlement."—Detroit Free Press.

Getting Into Deep Water.

I heard a pretty good story Tuesday. It is one of George Sawson's. He said that a friend of his has a bright ray of sunshine, in the shape of a pretty little daughter, who like most children, says some funny things. Not long ago the little one, after having been very quiet for a few minutes, asked her mother if God knew all things.

"Yes, he does," was the reply.

"Does he know all that you or me does?"

"Yes, I think he does."

"Ma, does he know all that I am going to think?"

"Every thought, my dear."

"How does he know it afore I think it?"

And the little one looked up innocently and terribly in earnest. It is not stated whether the mother answered the poser or not.—Detroit Sun.

Teaching Her a Lesson.

Uncle Rastus (who has caused the arrest of his wife for assault)—I want yo' ter gib it to her, jedge, gib her de limit ob de law. Dis ain't de fust time she 'saulted me.

Judge—I'm afraid, aunty, I have to fine you $10.

Aunty—Well, yo' honah, I ain't got 10 cents.

Judge (to Uncle Rastus)—It'll be $10, Uncle Rastus.

Uncle Rastus (handing over the money with a bewildered look, as who should say, This may be right or this may be wrong)—All right, jedge, dere's de money. (To wife as they leave court together.) Dar, ole woman, I trus' dis yere sperience 'll larn yo a lesson what yo' won' forgit.—Harper's Bazar.

Fruit of Experience.

Bobby has been imparting to the minister the important and cheerful information that his father has got a new set of false teeth.

"Indeed, Bobby," replied the minister indulgently; "and what will he do with the old set?"

"Oh, I s'pose," answered Bobby, "they'll cut 'em down and make me wear 'em."—Harper's Bazar.

On the Road to Wealth.

"What are your prospects in life?" her father sternly asked.

"Well," said the young man, modestly, "I have invented a new cough medicine, which is all ready now to be brought before the public."

The engagement was announced next day.—Somerville Journal.

LONG LIFE

There is nothing in the world more generally coveted than long life, yet the majority of people put off caring for their health because they are really careless, but from the worry of business, or because we have not time to give the subject attention at the time, until we are forced to consider it in the shape of a severe illness.

Then too, we are constantly bewildered by the various schools of medicine, and the persons who represent them, and are often puzzled in our choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health keeper, purifier, preserver, and disease-preventer that has yet been discovered, is simmered down into a concentrated good very palatable form in the shape of New Style Pleasant Taste Vinegar Bitters, they would not hesitate a moment to try it.

But they do not know. How can they know, when so many not only worthless, but positively injurious drugs are constantly flooding the market under various names and guises, that the New Style Vinegar Bitters is as bad as any of them?

They do not know, of course, unless they have the courage to try the New Style. It straightens out a tangled-up system in a very short while, and those who buy it once buy it always.

Why don't you try it, reader? It is sent out by a responsible house, and is exactly as represented. It costs but a dollar for a very large bottle. Try it once and you will never be so glad of anything in your life. Your druggist may not have it, but he will order it for you. Be sure it says New Style Pleasant Taste on carton and bottle before you take it. Try it, and you will feel happier than if you had found a gold mine, for it really is a mine—of health.

Free from alcohol and opium; composed of expensive herbs and roots, with a fine, delicate flavoring.

Send for a beautiful book free.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.,
Cor. Washington & Charlton Sts.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Poor, Foolish Men.

TAKE A WOMAN'S ADVICE.

This is only the second time in eight weeks that I have had to polish my boots, and yet I had hard work getting my husband to give up his old blacking brush and the annoyance of having the paste blacking rub off on his pants, and adopt

Wolff's ACME Blacking

A magnificent Deep Black Polish, which lasts on Men's boots a week, and on Women's a month.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

Walter Buhl & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURS!

WE ARE THE LARGEST IMPORTERS OF
SEAL SKINS!
In the Country, and can Sell
Seal Jackets,
Sacques & Newmarkets
At great bargains. The best in the world for the prices. Ask your merchant for our goods.

WALTER BUHL & CO.,
DETROIT. - - MICHIGAN.

H. J SCHOLL
MANUFACTURER
AND
Wholesale Dealer
IN
Choice Cigars

Everybody smokes his make of cigars.

LADIES
Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with
Peerless Dyes

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by L. H. FLOCKEN, or H. C. HOBERMAN & CO.

MEN ONLY. Cure for weakness, nervousness, lack of manly vigor, development, confidence, etc. BOOK FREE. Erie Med. Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

FAST TRAINS OVER THE
ERIE
—FOR—
Buffalo, New York, Boston, Saratoga, Albany and Other Eastern Cities.
The Only Road Running Solid Train to New York.
3 THROUGH TRAINS. 3
—WITH—
Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Hotel Coaches, Parlor Cars and Elegant Day Coaches.

TIME TABLE ADOPTED Dec. 2, 1888.

☞ Central Time, 28 minutes slower than Columbus Time.

Trains depart from Marion, O., as follows:

WESTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 7, daily except Sunday.	10 50 a.m.
No. 5, daily.	2.55 p.m.
No. 37, Way, daily except Sunday	8 20 a.m.
No. 3, daily.	11 05 p.m.

EASTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 12, daily.	5.20 a.m.
No. 6, daily except Sunday.	12.05 p.m.
No. 38, daily except Sunday.	3.30 p.m.
No. 8, daily.	10.45 p.m.

Pullman Palace Coaches on all through trains.

E. B. THOMAS, Second Vice President.
L. P. FARMER, G. P. A., New York City.
W. C. RINEARSON, A. G. P. A., Cleveland.
W. W. DUNNAVANT, Div. Pas. Ag't, Warren, O.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo R'y
TIME CARD.
Taking Effect Nov. 18th, 1888
(Central Time.)

NORTH BOUND.

River Division.	No. 3, Daily except Sunday	No. 7, Daily except Sunday
Lv. Pomeroy	3.35pm	[illegible]
" Gallipolis	4.21pm	7.37am
" McArthur Jc	5.56pm	12.05pm

Hocking Valley Division	No. 1, Daily	No. 3, Daily
Lv. Athens	7.00am	6.05pm
" Logan	8.15am	7.20pm
" Lancaster	8.58am	8.02pm
Ar. Columbus	10.15am	9.25pm

Toledo Division.	No. 8, Daily.	No. 1, Daily
Lv. Columbus	7.00am	4.00pm
" Delaware	7.53am	4.55pm
" Prospect	8.17am	5.20pm
" MARION	8.37am	5.41pm
" Up.S'nd'ky	9.10am	6.35pm
" Carey	9.35am	6.55pm
" Fostoria	10.05am	7.25pm
Ar. Toledo	11.25am	8.40pm

SOUTH BOUND.

Toledo Division	No. 2 Daily.	No. 4, Daily
Lv. Toledo	7.00am	5.00pm
" Fostoria	8.20am	6.53pm
" Carey	8.50am	7.24pm
" Up.S'nd'ky	9.15am	8.00pm
" MARION	9.53am	8.45pm
" Prospect	10.18am	9.06pm
" Delaware	10.37am	9.24pm
Ar. Columbus	11.30am	10.20pm

Hocking Valley Division.	No. 4. Daily	No. 2, Daily
Lv. Columbus	8.00am	4.00pm
" Lancaster	9.18am	5.22pm
" Logan	10.08am	6.20pm
Ar. Athens	11.15am	7.30pm

River Division.	No. 4, Daily except Sunday	No. 8, Daily except Sunday
Ar. McArthur Jc	12.05pm	9.22am
" Gallipolis	1.41pm	1.55pm
" Pomeroy	2.32pm	3.30pm

* NOTE ON RUNNING OF TRAINS.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4, Toledo division, will carry Monarch Parlor Car between Toledo and Columbus.

Direct connections made in Union Depot at Columbus for Newark, Zanesville, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia; also for Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and all points South and Southwest.

☞ Close connections at Toledo for Detroit and all points in Michigan and Canada.

H. J. FALKENBACH,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.
G. R. CARR, General Supt.

The CHICAGO and ATLANTIC RAILWAY
Continues to be the
MOST POPULAR LINE,

Between all points East and West. Its trains are composed of the Finest Day Coaches and Palatial Pullman Sleeping Cars, and run over a smooth, well ballasted roadbed. No other line offers more complete facilities. Direct connections made in Union Depots, thus avoiding inconvenient transfers at unreasonable hours. The rates via this line are as

LOW as the LOWEST!

Ask for Tickets via the
CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC
And your journey will be one of Comfort and Pleasure.

TIME TABLE.

EASTWARD.

	No. 8.	No. 12.	No. 10.	No. 30.
Lv. Chicago	4.00pm	7.45pm	7.45am	....
" Englewood	4.25pm	8.15pm	8.15am	4.25am
" Hammond.	4.57pm	8.45pm	8.45am	6.45am
" Crown Poi't		9.15pm	9.17am	8.45am
" Kouts	..	9.54pm	10.00am	10.55am
" No. Judson		10.20pm	10.34am	
" Rochester	7.09pm	11.17pm	11.40am	
" Akron	....	11.24pm	12.01 m.	
" Bolivar	....	....	12.31pm	
Ar. Huntington	8.17pm	12.35am	1.15pm	
Lv. Huntington	8.25pm	12.50am	1.30pm	5.30am
" Kingsland.	....	....	2.00pm	6.50am
" Decatur	9.14pm	1.43am	2.30pm	8.25am
" Enterprise.	....	2.17am	3.02pm	9.38am
" Spencerv'le	.....	2.44am	3.31pm	11.00am
" Lima	10.28pm	3.08am	4.02pm	1.00p
" Preston	....	....	4.34pm	2.05pm
" Kenton	11.05pm	4.00am	5.03pm	4.23pm
Ar. Marion	11.50pm	4.45am	6.00pm	6.40pm
" New York	10.55pm	8.15am	....	.....
" Boston	6.00am	8.10pm	...	.....

WESTWARD.

	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 1.	No. 23.
Lv. Marion	12.55pm	1.53pm	8.00am	....
" Kenton	1.25am	2.35pm	8.43am	6.15am
" Preston	....	....	9.08am	7.55am
" Lima	2.16am	3.12pm	9.40am	9.40am
" Spencerv'le	....	....	10.05am	11.06pm
" Enterprise.	1.48am	....	10.34am	1.05pm
" Decatur	2.14am	4.25pm	11.06am	2.30pm
" Kingsland.	....	....	11.44am	3.40pm
Ar. Huntington	3.02am	5.10pm	12.15pm	6.00pm
Lv. Huntington	3.07am	5.15pm	12.30pm	4.45am
" Bolivar.	....	....	1.09pm	6.05am
" Akron	....	....	1.37pm	7.00am
" Rochester	4.27am	6.15pm	2.01pm	7.55am
" No. Judson.	5.24am	....	3.04pm	11.15am
" Kouts	....	....	3.38pm	12.30pm
" Crown Poi't	6. 8am	....	4.15pm	2.05pm
" Hammond.	7.00am	8.30pm	4.57pm	4.57pm
" Englewood.	7.30am	9.01pm	5.35pm	5.12am
Ar. Chicago	8.00am	9.30pm	6.07pm	..

☞ Train 12 stops on signal only at North Judson, Akron and Enterprise, and train 3 stops on signal only at Enterprise.

B. THOMAS, Gen'l Manager.
F. C. DONALD, Gen'l Pass. Ag'nt.

THE END IS NEAR!

As everything must have have an end, so our

REDUCTION - SALE!

Will certainly end on February 2d—a little over one week more to buy

Suits, Overcoats, Hats

and Furnishing Goods,

AT 10 PER CENT. LESS!

Than our marked prices (which being strictly ONE PRICE are undoubtedly the lowest) on all sales of $1 and over.

See what this 10 per cent. reduction does, it make you a

CLEAR GAIN

of

$2 30	on Suit marked	$23 00
2 00		20 00
1 85		18 50
1 60		16 00
1 40		14 00
1 15		11 50
80		8 00
77½		7 75
57½		5 75
15		1 50
[illegible]		[illegible]

☞This same gain you make on every articlee throughout the store

KLEINMAIER BROS.,

Strictly One Price.

Frash

Embroideries!

Embroideries!

Our new stock of Hamburg and Swiss Embroideries has arrived, and will be included in our great reduction sale. Muslin will also be reduced, so that ladies should take advantage of the season and low prices to make up their white goods. Everything in our entire stock, regardless of actual cost, will suffer a decided reduction from the marked prices.

☞During our invoice we selected all short lengths of Dress Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, etc., which will be sold very cheap.

☞If you want a nice Plush Coat, Modjeska, or anything in the Wrap line we can still show a good line, and will sell so low that you could save a large percentage on your investment by buying now. Now is the time to buy if you wish to save money.

JNO. FRASH.

Blankets and Comforts to Close.

All of the well known brands of Bleached Cottons, Lonsdale, Hill, Pride of the West, etc., at prices that will save you money.

Ginghams, Prints, Seersuckers, Satines.

The choice styles come first and go first. Make your selections now.

WARNER & EDWARDS

Additional local on [illegible]

—[illegible] Miss Hattie [illegible]

[illegible] work.

—Geo. H. Van [illegible] Hamilton and Xenia [illegible] on business [illegible]

—When you want [illegible] lunch [illegible] restaurant on South Main street.

Supt. Jno. O. [illegible] of the [illegible] was in the city Tuesday accompanied by Trainmaster [illegible] and Master M[illegible]

—[illegible] & Ballantine are making their new restaurant the leading one in Marion. Choice lunch and excellent [illegible] and oysters in every style. [illegible]

—Michael Strogoff is coming and it will [illegible] the really great [illegible] of the season. A large and able cast, a charming ballet with dazzling scenic effects. Secure seats early.

—Secure reserved seats for the great spectacular success Michael Strogoff. It is a big attraction and Marion should show its appreciation [illegible]

Arrangements [illegible] line transfer [illegible] eating house [illegible] breakfast [illegible]

We have just [illegible] which will [illegible] still. [illegible]

—M[illegible] factory will start [illegible] having been [illegible] steady work for a considerable time to come. The manufacture [illegible] be [illegible] present.

The Ladies Guild of St. Paul's Episcopal Church will meet at Mrs. Frank Sutter's Thursday afternoon at [illegible] o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

MRS. JOSEPH [illegible]

FOR SALE

The residence of [illegible] on Orchard street, neat and tasty, splendid arrangement, beautifully [illegible] other conveniences.

CHASE & HUNT[illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible] No. [illegible] street. [illegible]

FOR RENT—Rooms [illegible] furnished [illegible] Harding building [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

FOR RENT—Two or three rooms in [illegible] Centennial block. [illegible]

ROOMERS WANTED—Two gentlemen [illegible] No. [illegible] south Main [illegible]

FOR RENT—Two [illegible] on south Main street [illegible] April 1st. [illegible] board [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot centrally [illegible] containing 7 rooms [illegible] Will be sold on [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR RENT—Two [illegible] on south East street with all conveniences, will be [illegible] April 1st. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] South East street.

WANTED—To rent April 1st, a small [illegible] suitable for a family [illegible] rent must be reasonable. Address [illegible]

Oysters [illegible] at all [illegible]

To the WEAK and DEBILITATED

[illegible] cured by [illegible]

DR. ALBERT,

[illegible] Superior St. [illegible]

Don't Stand in Your Own Light,

But take advantage of the Closing Out Sale of Suits and other Men's Goods now in progress at Oppenheimer's. Only a short time left, and then down comes the old Bennett block; therefore down goes the price of Clothing of all descriptions. I am forced to get rid of as much as possible and will do it at any sacrifice.

I Have Left About 50 Overcoats.

They must be sold. I am determined not to move one of them. Also 35 Children's Suits, some nice styles and patterns, worth $3 which you can buy for $2. Also men's youths' and boys' suits at very low figures. You can convince yourself by stopping in for one.

SAM. OPPENHEIMER,

Bennett Block, South Main St.

U. S. AUCTION STORE.

Don't Fail to Call at the

U. S. Auction SYNDICATE STORE

And Secure Some of the

GREAT BARGAINS

In Hardware, Queensware, Dry Goods and Notions of All Kinds.

4 DOORS EAST of BAPTIST CHURCH, On Center Street.

Greatest Bargains Ever Offered

MUSIC HALL

One Night Only.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

SPARKS BROS.'

AUSTRALIAN NOVELTY AND SPECIALTY COMPANY.

20 Artists! 20

[illegible]

Headed by

MONS. LEONARD,

[illegible] ECKEL and EMMERICK, Dutch and Irish Comedians; MLLE. JOHNSON, Queen of the Slack Wire; [illegible] BROS. [illegible] Artists of America; [illegible] the Greatest [illegible] Contortionist; MAUD [illegible] MASTER CHARLIE SPARKS [illegible] Dancer; HARRY K. WESLEY [illegible] the Great, the Only [illegible] Charley— [illegible] NATHART [illegible] SOMERS and WAL[illegible] MONS. CAYNILL [illegible] Light and Heavy Weight [illegible] MORTON and WEST [illegible] EMILY WOODS [illegible]

[illegible] BRASS BAND and ORCHESTRA [illegible] Barnum's [illegible]

[illegible] Seats on sale [illegible]

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